

APPENDIX C
CONTRACT PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
OF STATE-OWNED LANDS ON BLOCK 1184,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

PREPARED FOR:

Christina Gateway Corporation
Wilmington, Delaware

PREPARED BY:

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NONDISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The data contained in this proposal shall not be used or disclosed, except for evaluation purposes, providing that if a contract is awarded to this submitter, as a result of or in connection with the submission of this proposal, the contracting agency shall have the right to use or disclose this data to the extent provided in the contract.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. TECHNICAL APPROACH.....	5
A. Historical Research.....	5
1. Stage 1 Historical Research.....	5
2. Stage 2 Historical Research.....	6
B. Archaeological Investigations.....	7
III. WORK PLAN AND SCHEDULE.....	13
IV. STAFF QUALIFICATIONS.....	15
V. CORPORATE CAPABILITY.....	17
VI. DELIVERABLES.....	20
VII. DISPOSITION OF DATA AND RECOVERED MATERIALS.....	21
VIII. FEE.....	22
REFERENCES CITED.....	23
APPENDICES	
A. Personnel Resumes	
B. Project Budget	

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. Block 1184 Base Map.....	2
2. Project Schedule.....	14

I. INTRODUCTION

The following professional services technical proposal is submitted to the Christina Gateway Corporation, by The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA). This document addresses a request for proposals issued by the City of Wilmington, Department of Commerce. The proposed work involves archaeological investigation of a portion of Wilmington's Block 1184, which is bounded by Second, Third, French and Walnut Streets (Figure 1). As stated in the RFP, the proposed archaeological work will be confined to the portion of Block 1184 that was purchased by Federal right-of-way funds.

There have been a number of previous archaeological investigations on Block 1184 that provide the background for the proposed work. First, the block was included in a survey of the Wilmington Boulevard project; this study included archival research, walkover survey and test excavations and resulted in the identification of the Wilmington Boulevard Historic District. Block 1184, not originally included within the Historic District, was found to have contained a number of looted privies along the rear of the lots facing Second Street and Walnut Street (Thomas et al. 1980).

Later, the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT) conducted a survey of the Wilmington Boulevard project, from King and Front Streets to Fourth and Walnut Streets. The eastern portion of Block 1184 was included in this survey. The DelDOT study identified an additional number of looted features and determined that the eastern streetface (Walnut Street frontage) of the block had been severely downcut. However, the northeast corner of the block (Lots 58A, 58B and 58C) was found to have been relatively undisturbed, and subsurface testing revealed a sequence of sealed eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century deposits above the original landscape surface. A number of intact architectural features, including foundations and floors, were also identified in this area. The eighteenth-century deposits were of considerable interest, since historical sources indicated that the Rectory of Old Swedes Church was located in that area. While the DelDOT archaeologists did not determine conclusively that the eighteenth-century deposits on Block 1184 were associated with the Old Swedes Church Rectory, they did recommend that they be protected from destruction (Cunningham et al. 1984).

The most recent work conducted on Block 1184 has focused on recovery of material associated with the William Hare Pottery, formerly located at 206 French Street. After demolition of several buildings on the southwest corner of the block, a surface survey of the area was conducted, resulting in the identification of mid-nineteenth-century ceramics and wasters. This was followed by a three-day salvage excavation of a waster pit. Materials

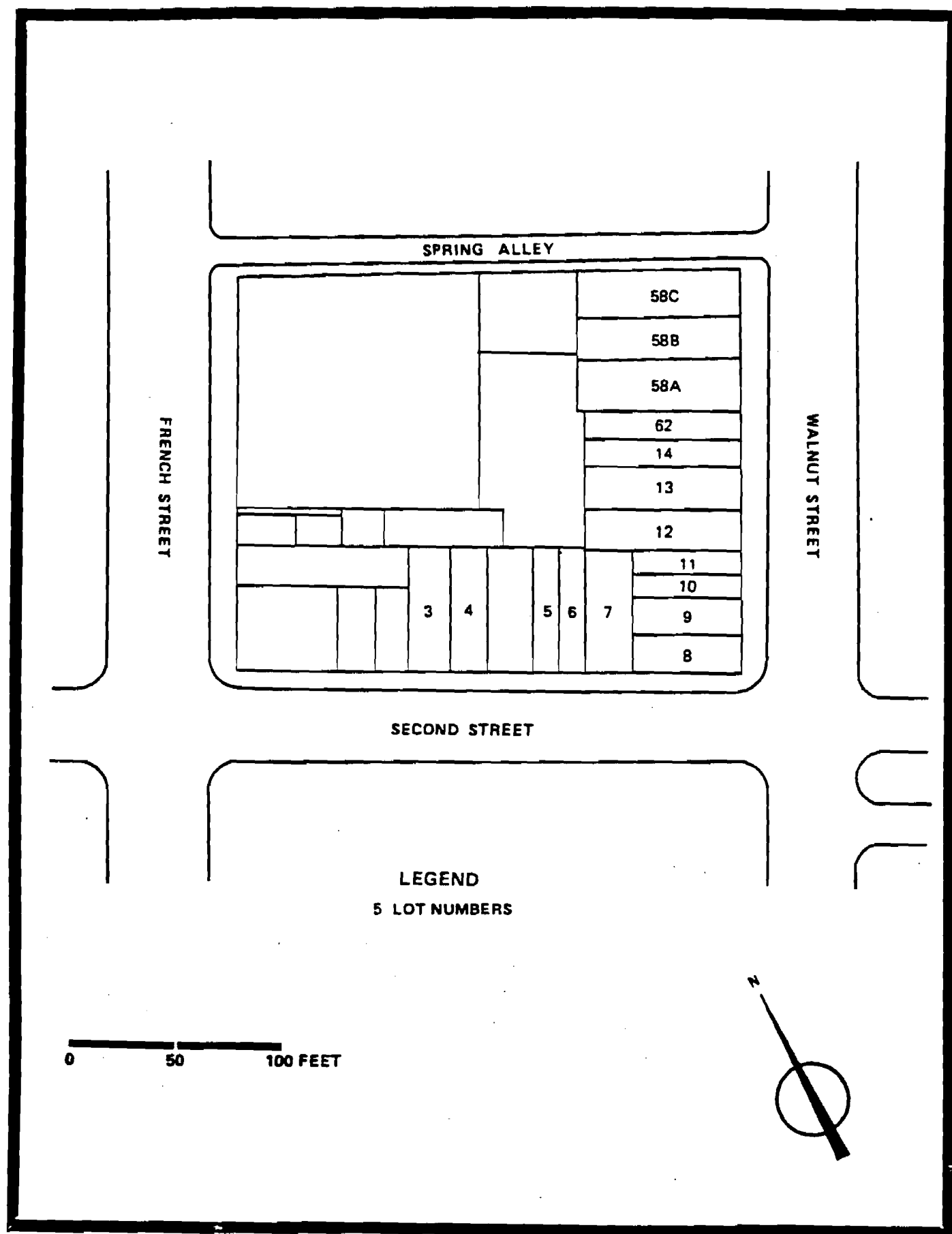


FIGURE 1: Block 1184 Base Map

SOURCE: Cunningham et al. 1984:118

recovered from the waster pit included saggers, kiln furniture, tiles, bricks, earthenware and stoneware vessels in various forms (chamber pots, bottles, plates, cooking pots, flower pots, jars, cups, mugs and pans), and other domestic debris (Goodwin n.d.).

The previous studies have identified several topical areas of significance that pertain to the block's archaeological resources. First, the eighteenth-century occupational deposits identified on Lots 58A, 58B and 58C represent a period in Wilmington's history that is relatively unknown archaeologically. Archaeological resources from this period are generally considered of high significance, because of their scarcity (Guerrant 1983:77). The possible association of these remains with the Old Swedes Church Rectory would also confer high archaeological significance on that area of the block (Goodwin et al. 1985:89). Sealed nineteenth-century deposits were also located on the northeast corner of the block during the DelDOT study. While this period is better known archaeologically than the eighteenth century, additional research is necessary to "clarify the confusing patterns, and to confirm or deny the tentative conclusions formed on the basis of admittedly inadequate samples already excavated" (Guerrant 1983:78). Given the number of previous archaeological studies that have focused on Wilmington's nineteenth-century resources, additional research in this period should be considered very carefully. The most recent archaeological resource management plan for the city (Goodwin et al. 1985) generally downplays the significance of Industrial Period (1830-1890) resources, except for those associated with minority ethnic groups. Other researchers (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1985) have identified nineteenth-century household consumer behavior as an important topic for future research.

During Goodwin's (n.d.) recent evaluation of Block 1184, two additional areas of archaeological significance were identified. First, there was some possibility that aboriginal resources dating from the Archaic to Woodland periods might be present, given the proximity of a freshwater source. Any surviving aboriginal resources within the city limits have been considered to have high archaeological significance (Goodwin et al. 1985 1984; Goodwin n.d.). Second, remains associated with the William Hare pottery have provided the only information available concerning a Wilmington potter, and there may be additional features or deposits associated with Hare's pottery. While a title search has not been conducted for Hare's property on Block 1184, it is possible that he held land along Second Street, since an 1850 map (Sydney 1850) indicates his residence there. If Hare did own property along Second Street, it is possible that additional features or deposits related to his pottery may be present in the area of the proposed investigation, most likely in Lots 3 and 4.

LBA's proposed technical approach is outlined in the following section (Section II), including our proposed methodological approach for collection of historical and archaeological data.

Section III provides the proposed work plan and scheduling for the major phases of work. Personnel and corporate qualifications are included in Section IV and V. Contract deliverables and disposition of project materials are discussed in Section VI and VII. The proposed budget and fee structure is presented in Section VIII. A detailed cost proposal for the initial phase of work is appended to this proposal, as are detailed personnel resumes for the proposed key staff.

II. TECHNICAL APPROACH

A. HISTORICAL

The historical research component for this work shall be conducted in two stages. The first of these shall address the partitioning, land use and occupational histories of the two areas of Block 1184 that are subject to archaeological investigation. The second stage shall take place after the material culture remains have been characterized and shall be tailored to research issues to which these resources may be germane. The tasks associated with the first stage are specified below. Since definition of the tasks associated with the second phase is dependent on the archaeological materials recovered, only the range of possible research strategies will be discussed.

1. Stage 1 Historical Research

The objectives of the first stage of historical research are to describe the lot partitioning, land uses, and occupational histories of each of the two areas (Lots 58A, B, and C at the northeast corner of Block 1184; Lots 3 and 4 on Second Street) subject to archaeological investigation. Although the searches shall begin on these lots and although a relatively small area will actually be impacted by the archaeological fieldwork, fairly large areas of the block shall eventually be covered by the historical research since it is probable that deposits identified may be associated with historic lots that were larger than more recent configurations. These land use histories shall be accompanied by composite maps showing the historic partitioning as recovered from an investigation of deeds and historic maps and atlases. The sequence of tasks is the same for both areas and consists of the following:

- (1) Task 1: Identify the subject area on historic maps and atlases, found at the Hall of Records (Dover) and Historical Society of Delaware (Wilmington). Clean copies of these documents shall be obtained, when feasible.
- (2) Task 2: At the City Recorder's Office, City County Building, Wilmington, the twentieth-century title to modern lots contained in the two subject areas will be obtained. This information is accessed through modern street addresses. For the Second Street frontage, LBA will search 207-211 Second Street. For the area bounded by Walnut Street and Spring Alley, LBA will search 215-219 Walnut Street.
- (3) Based on LBA's experience in doing the historical research for the Christina Gateway Project (Block 1190), it is expected that the earliest transaction recorded in the City Register's office will date to the 1870s. The

earliest deed is then used to run the title searches themselves, which are taken back to run the earliest extant transaction, in this instance, preferably back to the eighteenth century. It should, however, be noted that early deeds, particularly those predating the Revolution, are frequently missing or are illegible. Therefore, although the goal shall be to reconstruct the entire history of ownership, gaps in the records may preclude achieving this end.

Deed records are available at the City County Building, Wilmington. Deeds prior to 1900 are available on microfilm at the Hall of Records in Dover, where probate, courts, tax and census data are also kept. Therefore, as soon as possible, the research effort shall be shifted from Wilmington to Dover where the centralized records shall expedite the research process.

- (4) Task 4: The sequence of names of owners identified from the title search shall then be checked in city directories, Federal census lists (population, agriculture, industry), probate, and court records for information on household composition, occupational and functional affiliations of the property and its inhabitants. These data sets, particularly the Orphans Court records, frequently provide detailed information on the structures contained on a property and the administration of the property. This information is extremely useful for extrapolating the activities that took place and their possible material culture correlates.
- (5) Task 5: This task consists of a survey of sources that will be useful if subsequent historical investigations are undertaken. The various manuscript collections at the Historical Society of Delaware, Hagley Museum, and Hall of Records will be consulted to identify collections that may be pertinent to subsequent topical investigations. Clearly, information relating to the Swedes Church (minutes, papers of pastors, etc.) is important as are collections relating to William Hare and his pottery. Other topics will be defined as the evaluation of the material culture and its information potential progresses.

The deliverables at the conclusion of the Stage 1 historical research shall consist of summary histories of each of the areas studied (i.e., corner of Walnut and Spring Alley; Second Street frontage); drawings based on deeds and historic maps and atlases showing the partitioning histories of these areas; and a list of manuscript collections of potential relevance to future investigations.

2. Stage 2 Historical Research

The topics to be investigated during Stage 2 historical investigations remain to be defined, based on the nature of the

archaeological data that are recovered. Although it is known, for example, that there are data assignable to an eighteenth-century occupation on the northeast corner of the block, it is yet to be determined whether this is a single occupation or several. In addition, there may also be intact nineteenth-century yard deposits amenable to further analysis as well as waste pits and/or worker housing associated with William Hare's pottery, which seems at one point to have extended from French Street over to Second Street in a possible L-shaped configuration.

LBA can outline three general sets of issues to which material culture remains may apply and around which a formal research design may be structured. The first set of issues concerns the eighteenth-century. If deposits can be definitely linked to the parsonage, then additional research will be undertaken on the structure, the household(s) that occupied it, their activities, and ways in which the religious affiliation may have modified behavior that, in turn, was expressed in the material culture. Did the church, for example, support its pastor through donations of food and used goods? If an eighteenth-century household can be identified in the same area but cannot be linked with the Swedish congregation, then questions of a more secular nature will be posed.

If nineteenth-century yard deposits are identified, then questions pertaining to nineteenth-century lifeways will be investigated. These questions depend on the dating of the deposits as well as their functional association. Early nineteenth-century materials will be interpreted in the context of the later mercantile-early industrial city while later deposits should be construed from the perspective of the industrialized city, creation of an urban working class, and the evolution of urban neighborhoods.

It is also possible that materials relating to the pottery will be recovered. In this case, LBA would pursue questions relating to the probable market for Hare's goods, changes in this market over time, and modifications in technology that may have affected his plant in addition to an in-depth investigation of the works themselves. The most obvious source for this last set of issues is the Federal census of manufactures and industries (1850-1880) but other materials are most likely available at the Hagley Museum.

Systematic survey of important document collections shall be undertaken at the conclusion of Stage 1. A formal research design and workplan shall be articulated after data collection and preliminary analysis of the artifacts has been completed.

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Like the historical research, the archaeological investigations will be conducted according to two principal project stages. The first stage of work will consist of the field data recovery and

preliminary laboratory processing of the recovered collections. The laboratory processing to be conducted during Stage 1 will be sufficient to assess the research value of the collections, in order to determine an appropriate scope and level of effort for laboratory analysis as well as the Stage 2 historical research. At the conclusion of Stage 1, a management summary will be prepared that outlines the results of the data recovery and preliminary laboratory processing and will include a research design and budget for completion of the project. This will provide an opportunity for project oversight and review by state and city officials, and it will form the basis for a realistic cost estimate to complete the project.

Archaeological field investigations will be confined to the portions of the block purchased by the state with Federal right-of-way funds. This area includes the lots facing Walnut Street (Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 62, 58A, 58B, and 58C, as well as two lots that face Second Streets (Lots 3 and 4). Figure 1 indicates the location of these lots. During the DelDOT study of Wilmington Boulevard (Cunningham et al. 1984), it was determined that the only area of archaeological integrity on the lots facing Walnut Street was within Lots 58A, 58B, and 58C. Apparently intact eighteenth-century and nineteenth-century deposits were found in this area and subsequently determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, the proposed work will include a data recovery program for the resources in Lots 58A, 58B, and 58C. The remaining lots facing Walnut Street (Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 62 are considered to have been adequately surveyed, so that no data recovery will be undertaken in those areas.

While the lots facing Walnut Street have been surveyed, those facing Second Street have not been tested, therefore LBA proposes additional subsurface investigations on Lots 3 and 4. While previous studies (Thomas et al. 1980; Cunningham et al. 1984) have demonstrated that these lots have been looted, these lots have some potential for aboriginal resources as well as nineteenth-century deposits, particularly those related to the William Hare Pottery. Field investigations in the lots facing Second Street will therefore be oriented toward identification and recovery resources related to aboriginal occupation and the William Hare Pottery.

Field investigations will begin with establishment of survey stations, points from which the historic lot boundaries can be established. This will permit accurate placement of test units within the selected lots. Then, the test units excavated by DelDOT as well as the looters' pits will be located and mapped to the new survey stations. Backfill from the previous excavations will be removed to provide stratigraphic reference.

The field excavation techniques will involve a combination of hand excavated units and backhoe trenching or stripping. Hand excavations will be placed in areas where significant historic

deposits are present or where prehistoric deposits may be expected. Hand excavated units may include shovel tests or 3 x 3-foot and larger squares. A backhoe will also be used when it is appropriate to remove a surficial deposit of demolition rubble or overburden in order to expose buried deposits or features. Except for backhoe trenches, all excavations will proceed according to nature levels and soil will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Water-screening will be employed for the test squares, assuming that a water supply is readily available within the site and an acceptable drainage system can be devised. Water-screening is demonstrably superior to dry screening, in that it allows a more efficient use of labor, facilitates artifact recognition, and results in less damage to artifacts.

A careful review of the DelDOT report (Cunningham et al. 1984) indicates that the area of greatest potential interest is within the rear of Lots 58B and 58C. Both these lots produced buried eighteenth-century artifact deposits and stone foundations. The foundations identified on these lots were not securely dated, but they do not appear to be assignable to any buildings that appear on nineteenth-century maps. Looter's pit No. 1 on Lot 58B contained perhaps the most intact stratigraphic profile, consisting of a surficial asphalt pavement and substrata (circa 1943) overlying two nineteenth-century rubble zones, a nineteenth century yard midden, an eighteenth-century yard midden, and original landscape surface soils.

The rear Lot 58A was notable for the presence of an extensive brick pavement that was interpreted as a mid-to-late nineteenth century outbuilding floor. One unit penetrated the brick floor and revealed a sequence of discontinuous ash and soil lenses that in turn rested on a massive sandy clay. The sandy clay was interpreted by the DelDOT investigators as intentional fill, but excavation was unfortunately terminated before reaching the bottom of that deposit. Given the presence of this fill, deposits and features dating to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century may be present on Lot 58A.

After relocation of the previous excavation units and looters' pits on Lots 58A, 58B and 58C, they will be mapped and re-excavated to determine the extent to which the landscape may have been altered by recent construction and building demolition. Surficial demolition deposits will be stripped with a backhoe, to facilitate recovery of intact deposits and features dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. A 10 x 10-foot grid will be laid out over the stripped area, and hand excavation will proceed. Based on DELDOT's work, it is determined that significant resources were present Lots 58A, 58B and 58C, however, all features and deposits identified on Lot 58A were attributable to the late nineteenth century. LBA proposes to concentrate work in the rear of Lot 58B and 58C, and area measuring roughly 40 x 50 feet, and to test beneath the brick pavement at the rear of Lot 58A to determine if intact buried deposits are present. It is anticipated that excavation of up to 400 square feet (sixteen 5 x

5-foot units) will be necessary to sample the intact deposits in this area.

On the lots facing Second Street (Lots 3 and 4), it is expected that prehistoric resources or deposits related to the William Hare pottery may be found. In that area, the proposed strategy will include initial backhoe cuts to identify intact land surfaces that might contain prehistoric deposits. If so, shovel tests will be placed across these areas to determine if prehistoric resources are in fact present. Of course, it may be necessary to remove rubble deposits with the backhoe to facilitate shovel testing. If prehistoric materials are recovered as a result of shovel testing or backhoe excavation, then test squares will be placed in these areas to evaluate the integrity of the deposits and to recover a sample of the material. If no areas are identified that might contain prehistoric resources, additional backhoe excavations will be carried out in areas where resources related to the Hare Pottery can be predicted on the basis of historic research. If the historic research demonstrates that none of the lots included in this study were owned by Hare, then no additional testing would be undertaken to locate deposits or features related to the pottery. It is anticipated that hand excavation of no more than 100 square feet will be necessary to sample deposits on Lots 3 and 4; this is equivalent to eleven 3 x 3-foot units or four 5 x 5-foot units.

Flotation samples will be taken from selected contexts in order to recover ethnobotanical data. Flotation samples will be processed through a water-separation system, using polyester "bridal veil" mesh to recover small seeds and faunal material that may provide information on dietary patterns and environmental reconstruction. A one-liter sample size will be utilized for the flotation samples; this mesh is of a finer aperture than the widely used window screen, and thereby permits use of relatively small soil samples.

Standardized forms will be used for recordation of trench profiles, hand excavation units, and features. Black-and-white and color slide film will be used to photographically record the field excavations, including soil profiles, features, and general site conditions. Standard scientific descriptions will be made of excavated soil strata, to allow stratigraphic comparisons between different areas of the site. This will be accomplished by the use of USDA field tests for soil textural classes and Munsell soil color notation.

While the excavations are in progress, it will be necessary to employ a security guard in order to prevent possible looting of exposed features.

Preliminary laboratory processing to be carried out in Stage 1 will include cleaning and rough-sorting of the collections into major artifact classes such as ceramics, curved glass, other diagnostics, architectural material (brick, window glass, etc.),

faunal remains (bone and shell), floral remains (seeds, corncobs, etc.), and prehistoric lithics and ceramics. Tabulations by provenience will be made for the number of items in each of these major categories. After tabulation, the items will be placed in resealable plastic bags to facilitate a quick visual inspection of the collections. The diagnostic artifacts will then be examined to obtain an assessment of the date range represented by various deposits and to evaluate the suitability of the collections for determination of vessel forms and other specialized analyses. This initial laboratory processing, together with assessments made during excavation, will provide a basis for decisions regarding the level of work that is undertaken in Stage 2.

Excavations at urban sites typically produce large quantities of artifacts, and it is prudent to perform detailed analysis only on deposits that are likely to provide significant information. For this reason LBA proposes that a hierarchy of analytical procedures be established which will allow concentration of effort on deposits with integrity and known historical association and which will limit the work done on deposits that lack integrity. In this context, integrity may be defined to include: (1) a relatively large quantity of artifacts, (2) a broad variety of artifacts, and (3) a limited date range. Deposits that can be demonstrated to lack integrity or significant historical association will simply be cataloged according to the categories established in the rough-sort-tabulation.

Occupational deposits of demonstrated integrity and historical association may be subject to a number of specialized analysis, depending on their assessed research potential. These are discussed below:

Labeling. Labeling of individual artifacts will be limited to diagnostic artifacts which are: (1) in categories that will receive detailed analysis, or (2) are of a quality that they may be illustrated. Generally, this includes ceramics that will be cross-mended, diagnostic bottle elements, and pipe stems and bowls with maker's marks.

Specialized Analysis. Ceramics will be tabulated according to ware, type, decorative attributes, and maker's marks to provide dating information. Ceramics will also be examined for evidence of wear, if questions regarding use-life are pursued. Ceramic dating will include application of South's Mean Ceramic Date formula as well as Termini Post Quems (TPQs) for various contexts, levels, strata and features. Ceramics will be cross-mended in order to assess stratigraphic integrity and to provide the basis for a minimum number of vessels (MNV) count. After cross-mending, vessels will be identified by general category (e.g., food preparation, food storage, food service, etc.) and by form (e.g., plate, cup saucer, etc.). For each vessel, an estimate will be made of its percentage of completeness (e.g., less than 25% complete, 50-75% complete, 100% complete, etc.), in order to pro-

vide an objective basis for describing each deposit's integrity. Sherds that are too fragmentary for identification of form will be placed in a residual category. If, as a result of the initial analyses, deposits are determined to be suitable for interpretation of consumer behavior, Miller's (1980) ceramic economic scaling technique will be applied.

Curved Glass will be tabulated according to major groups (bottle glass, table glass, and other) and functionally distinct categories (e.g., tumbler, wine/spirit bottle, decanter, pharmaceutical bottle, etc.). Dates will be derived from technological attributes (e.g., pontil marks, mold seams, etc.) as well as embossments. MNV counts will be derived from vessel bases and basal fragments, and cross-mending will be restricted to basal elements. Wear patterns on bottle bases will be evaluated to answer questions relative to use-life and recycling, if appropriate.

Analysis of the tobacco pipes will include identification of maker's marks which can provide dating information and location of manufacture. Also, evidence of wear or use patterns on pipe stems and bowls is expected to provide information relative to questions pertinent to use-life. Because pipe-stem dating is not considered reliable in contexts dating after 1780 (Binford 1978), stem bore diameters will be measured only for selected contexts.

The remainder of the artifact classes will be tabulated according to functional categories. Manufacturing dates will be recorded as appropriate (e.g., coins, etc.). Wear patterns may be recorded as appropriate for these items.

Floral and faunal analyses will be useful not only for interpretation of refuse disposal patterns and formation processes, but also for reconstruction of food ways. Floral and faunal analyses will consist of identification of each element to the species or genus level, and examination of attributes such as butchering marks, rodent gnawing, charring, etc. that can provide insight into dietary habits as well as post-depositional modification. While all flotation samples will be processed, only selected samples will be submitted to the floral/faunal analyst for detailed analysis.

Computer Data Entry. A computerized data base will be established to facilitate tabulation, analysis, and information retrieval. Since different levels of analysis are proposed for the collections, a hierarchical classification system will be devised which will allow both rough-sort and detailed tabulations within the same overall format.

Conservation. It is anticipated that some fragile items will be require conservation during the proposed laboratory processing, and these items will be treated in an appropriate manner.

III. WORK PLAN AND SCHEDULE

LBA proposes to complete the entire program of investigations within a period of 12 months (Figure 2). As discussed in the preceding section, the project will be divided into two principal stages. Stage 1 includes the historical data collection and archaeological field work and preliminary processing of the recovered materials. Stage 1 will culminate with the delivery of a management summary that summarizes the data collection efforts and contains a research design and budget for detailed laboratory analysis, additional historical research and preparation of a final project report.

The most critical time constraint under which the project will operate is the necessity to complete the archaeological field work prior to September 15, 1986. LBA has budgeted staff and resources to meet this deadline, providing notice to proceed is received no later than August 27. Immediately after notice to proceed is received, the historical research will be initiated and logistic arrangements will be made for the archaeological excavations to begin. Logistic arrangements should require no more than a few days, so that fieldwork could begin no later than September 2.

After completion of the archaeological and historical data collection, a period of approximately 30 days will be required for completion of the preliminary laboratory processing and preparation of the management plan. A period of approximately 15 days is scheduled for review of the management summary, so that Stage 2 work could begin approximately November 1, 1986. Since the scope and level of effort required for Stage 2 cannot be established at this juncture, an exact timetable cannot be specified for completion of the project. LBA estimates, however, that an outside time limit of six months would allow for intensive laboratory analysis, additional historical research, and preparation of draft and final technical reports. Therefore, it is expected that the project would be completed no later than May 1, 1987.

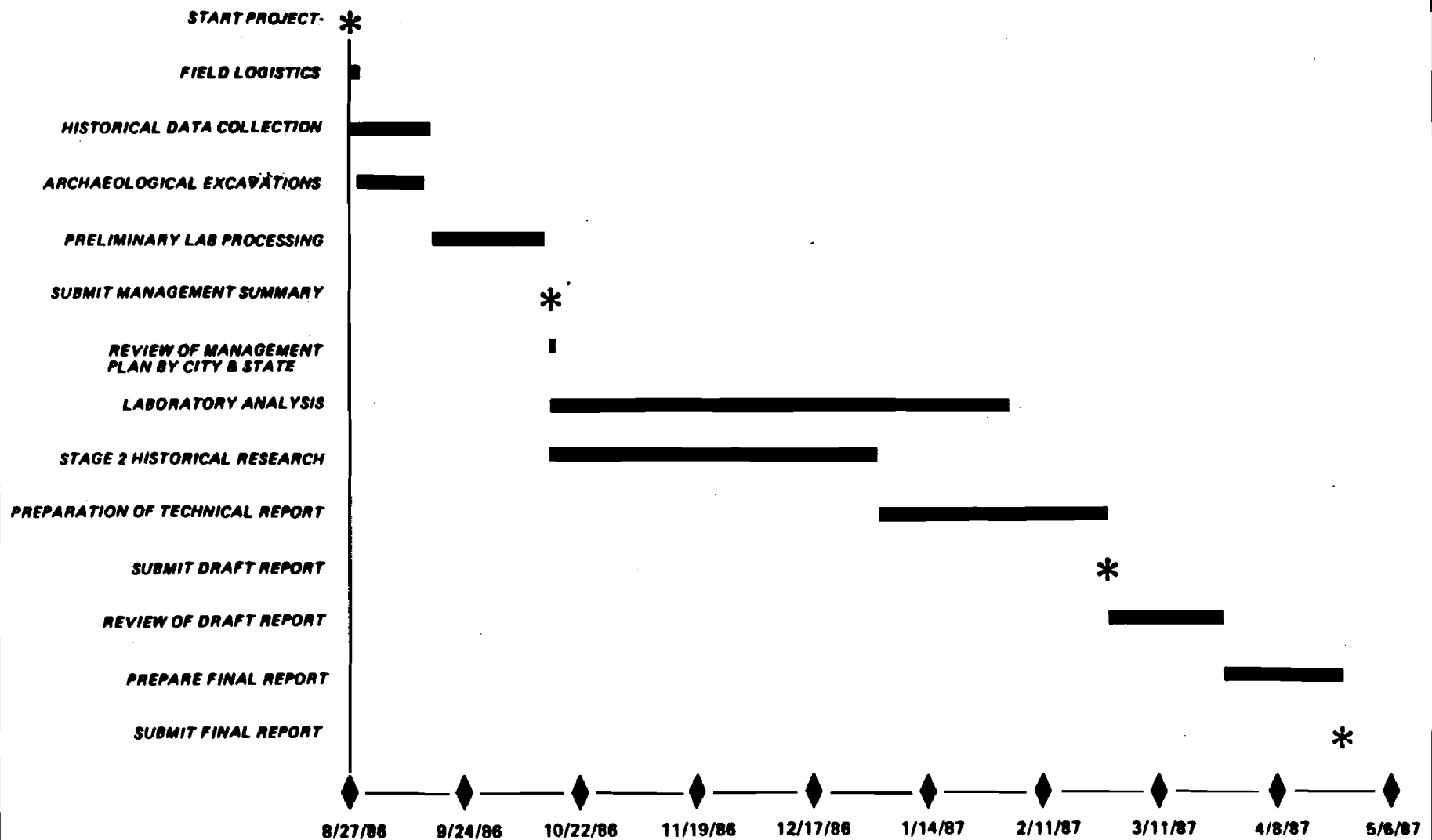


FIGURE 2. Project Schedule

IV. STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

LBA has assembled a highly qualified team of cultural resource management professionals to undertake the proposed project. The key personnel include a Project Manager, a Principal Investigator (Archaeologist), and a Project Historian. They will be assisted by other support personnel to be drawn from LBA's existing staff or hired as necessary. The following paragraphs outline the qualifications of the proposed key personnel; personnel resumes for the proposed key personnel are appended to this proposal.

Dr. John A. Hotopp, Director and Principal Archaeologist of LBA's Cultural Resource Group, will serve as Project Manager. Since 1970, Dr. Hotopp has directed archaeological and cultural resource management projects with responsibilities in administration, accounting, and general project coordination. Dr. Hotopp was Project Director for the Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa, and Director of Transportation Archaeology for the Iowa Department of Transportation. Since joining the staff of Louis Berger and Associates in 1981, Dr. Hotopp has served as Project Director for projects in Delaware, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Georgia, Virginia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Wyoming, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia. Many of these projects have involved urban archaeological studies similar to those required for the proposed program.

Mr. Charles LeeDecker, Senior Archaeologist with LBA's Cultural Resource Group, will serve as Principal Investigator. He is experienced in both prehistoric and historic archaeology and has been active in many archaeological projects in the District of Columbia and its environs since 1976. Accredited by the Society of Professional Archaeologists, Mr. LeeDecker's most recent urban archaeological experience includes supervising field investigations and then serving as Co-Principal Investigator for the Christina Gateway Project in Wilmington, Delaware; Principal Investigator for the combined prehistoric and historic data recovery at the Howard Road Historic District in Anacostia; and Principal Investigator for the archaeological testing project at the Quander Alley Site in the Navy Yard Annex. In addition, he evaluated the archaeological potential for 14 properties owned by the D.C. Department of Recreation in Anacostia; for Squares 702 and 703; and at numerous other sites in the District of Columbia proposed for development by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

Amy Friedlander, Senior Historian with LBA's Cultural Resource Group, will serve as Project Historian. Dr. Friedlander has extensive experience in conducting cultural resource assessments in urban settings. Having conducted the historical research for LBA's prior work at the Christina Gateway Project (Block 1101), she is familiar with the archival sources that must be examined for the proposed work. She also has extensive experience in other

cities including Washington, D.C. and New York City. Projects in Washington on which she has worked include Phase I and Phase III investigations of the Quander Alley Site; Phase II investigations at Building 136, U.S. Navy Yard Annex; Phase II investigations at the D.C. Convention Center site; surveys of 57 properties for the D.C. Department of Recreation; historical assessment of 14 properties owned by the D.C. Department of Recreation in Anacostia; historical assessment of a proposed WMATA satellite parking facility in Squares 702 and 703; and Phase III investigations for the Howard Road Historic District. Dr. Friedlander has also conducted Phase I studies similar to the proposed project at two sites in New York City (Barclays Bank, 175 Water Street); and for Governors Island, New York Harbor.

V. CORPORATE CAPABILITY

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), well known as a leader in the engineering field for over three decades, has over the past 10 years become equally recognized for the archaeological, historical, and historic architectural services provided by its Cultural Resource Group. The Group has compiled a notable record of project experience in the broad areas of cultural resource identification and evaluation, impact assessment and mitigation, and cultural resource management planning. Operating from its headquarters in East Orange, New Jersey, and LBA's regional offices around the country, the Cultural Resource Group's geographic experience covers the Northeast, Middle Atlantic, South and Midwest. A regional office is maintained in Washington, D.C.

Staff members of the Cultural Resource Group possess unique qualifications in the field of urban archaeology, having participated in several major projects in Washington, D.C.; Wilmington, Delaware and New York City in the past several years. As a result, the Group's staff not only is familiar with the current research directions urban archaeology has taken, but has made substantial contributions toward expanding and interpreting that data base.

LBA has archaeological experience in other urban areas, including Alexandria, Virginia; Boston, Massachusetts; New Brunswick, New Jersey; Newark, New Jersey; Allentown, Pennsylvania; Boise, Idaho; and Cheyenne, Wyoming. Several examples of the Cultural Resource Group's projects are presented below:

- ° Phase I, II, and III historical and archaeological study of Block 1190 in the Christina Gateway project area, Wilmington, Delaware. Client: Department of Commerce, City of Wilmington.
- ° Phase I, II, and III historical and archaeological investigations for a proposed bank site in lower Manhattan, New York City. Client: London and Leeds Corporation.
- ° Cultural resource survey at Jones Point Park, Alexandria, Virginia. Client: City of Alexandria.
- ° Phase II testing at the Eisenhower Avenue Earthwork site, Alexandria, Virginia. Client: Wallace, Roberts & Todd and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

- Historical and archaeological assessment of two proposed satellite bus parking lots, Squares 702 and 703, Washington, D.C. Client: Wallace, Roberts & Todd and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.
- Architectural Survey of 57 D.C. Department of Recreation facilities and preparation of four National Register nominations. Client: D.C. Department of Recreation.
- Archaeological and historical assessment of 14 D.C. Department of Recreation facilities, Washington, D.C. Client: D.C. Department of Recreation.
- Archaeological, architectural, and historical study of the Howard Road Historic District, Washington, D.C. Client: Wallace, Roberts & Todd and Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.
- Cultural resource overview and management plan for the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia. Client: Bairley & McGinniss, P.C. and Chesapeake Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.
- Phase I archaeological testing program for a nineteenth-century foundry site and earlier landfill deposits at Site 1, Washington Street Urban Renewal Area, New York City. Client: Shearson-Lehman/American Express and New York Public Development Corporation.
- Cultural resource survey and assessment for the Newport City Redevelopment Site EIS, Jersey City, New Jersey. Client: Dresdner & Associates.
- Impact evaluation, Yorkville rezoning EIS, New York City. Client: Manhattan Office of the Department of City Planning.
- Cultural Resource overview of Harlem on the Hudson, Broadway to the Hudson River, 125th to 133rd St., New York City. Client: Urbitran.

The LBA Cultural Resource Group staff currently numbers more than 80 individuals whose qualifications encompass a wide range of

topical and regional specialties. The staff includes prehistoric archaeologists, historic archaeologists, historians, architectural historians, laboratory analysts, photographers, drafters, and report production personnel.

Sophisticated facilities for analysis of archaeological data and production of reports are maintained at the LBA office in East Orange, New Jersey. These facilities include a computerized data base management system designed for inventorying and analysis of multivariate archaeological data; in-house word processing, drafting and printing; computerized payroll and accounting systems; a photographic darkroom; and fully equipped wet and dry archaeological laboratories. As the largest engineering consulting firm in New Jersey, the expertise of numerous specialists (e.g., architects, planners, civil engineers, geologists, soil scientists) is also available to the Cultural Resource Group.

VI. DELIVERABLES

The primary deliverables for this project include (1) a management summary to be completed at the conclusion of Stage 1 of the project and (2) draft and final technical reports, to be submitted at the conclusion of Stage 2. Five copies of the management summary and draft technical reports will be provided. The number of final reports will be determined by negotiation at the conclusion of Stage 1 work.

Other deliverables will include monthly progress reports, appropriately curated artifacts, field notes and records, and other background information obtained during the course of the project.

VII. DISPOSITION OF DATA AND RECOVERED MATERIALS

The disposition of all artifacts, field notes, maps, photographs, and other items resulting from this project will be determined in consultation with the City of Wilmington, Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. One option is to curate all materials with the Division of Historic and Cultural Affairs at the State's archaeological repository, the Island Field Museum.

VIII. FEE

Since it is not possible to determine an overall scope of work and level of effort for the proposed project, LBA proposed a cost plus fixed fee contract arrangement, with a fixed fee not to exceed limit. LBA proposes not to exceed a limit of \$74,304.00 for the first stage of work. It should be noted that this figure represents a maximum cost for Stage 1, and it is possible that the actual cost will be somewhat lower. The principal determinants of the actual Stage 1 cost include the final scope of fieldwork and the number of artifacts recovered. A detailed budget is appended that provides a detailed breakdown of personnel salaries, expenses, general and administrative overhead, and profit for Stage 1 of the project.

At the conclusion of Stage 1, LBA will submit a management summary and proposal for completion of the project, so the contract limit can be amended upward to allow completion of Stage 2. It is not possible to determine the level of effort that might be required for Stage 2, however LBA estimates that the costs for Stage 2 might range up to \$75,000.00, bringing the maximum estimated cost for the project to approximately \$150,000.00. The principal factors that will determine the level of effort for Stage 2 include the number of artifacts recovered, the level of analysis that is required, and the necessity for additional historical research.

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